

VOL XII NO 65

WICHITA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 1775

Munson and  
Namara

123 to 127 N. Main Street.

A passing car sent a spray of mud spots over a nicely browned tray of waffles at a corner stand. "By hokey, look at that!" cried the disgusted proprietor. Then, instantly collecting his wits, he cried to an apprentice hand: "Sugar dem spots off quick!"

Our January serial sale will close with this week.

We will also take inventory of stock next week and therefore prices will be forced down very low during this week.

Come this week and get your Embroideries and Laces, Musin Underwear, Novelty Dress Patterns, Broadcloths, Blankets and Comforts, Table Linens and Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Fancy Goods.

Munson and  
NamaraMunson and  
Namara

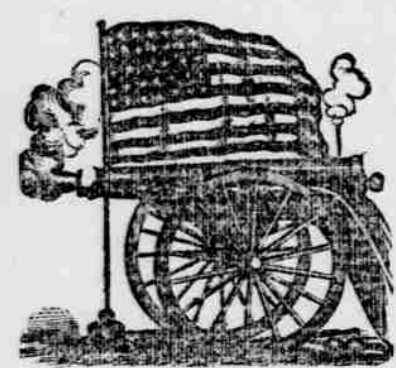
123 to 127 N. Main Street.

Our sale of white goods will continue during this week and you don't want to miss the bargains being offered in this stock.

The advance guards in new spring dress goods has reached our dress goods counters. We are never behind hand when it comes to placing before you the advance styles from all over the world. Your money will have the greatest purchasing power at our store this week.

Bargains in new spring fabrics, as well as in seasonable winter goods.

We have just received the choicest brands in bleached and unbleached cottons for your spring sewing.

Munson and  
NamaraMunson and  
Namara

GREAT

Semi-Annual

SLAUGHTER! SALE!!

All Former Efforts are Mere Pigmies beside this  
GREAT SLAUGHTER, Commencing

Saturday Morning, January 18.

Every Department made to Suffer a Loss.

Grasp the Bargains! They are Sure to Fly!

Lot 24163—Cas. Ulsters, formerly \$12.00, now \$8.  
Lot 9972—Irish Frize Ulsters, formerly \$22.00, now \$15.00.  
Lot 8881—Cas. Overcoats, formerly \$14.00, now \$9.00.  
Lot 2054—Black Beaver Overcoats, formerly \$12.00, now \$8.00.  
Lot 4687—Kersey Overcoats, extra size, formerly \$15, now \$10.  
Lot 9941—Kersey Overcoat, extra size, formerly \$22, now \$13.  
Lot 8979—Dark Chinchilla Overcoat, formerly \$20, now \$15.  
Lot 8783—Black Worsted Overcoats, formerly \$20, now \$15.  
Lot 8914—Brown English Kersey Overcoats, silk lined, formerly \$36, now \$25.  
Lot 4036—Black Wale Cheviot overcoats, formerly \$18, now \$12.  
Lot 2232—Mixed Chinchilla Overcoats, formerly \$20, now \$11.  
Lot 8891—Blue Chinchilla Overcoats, formerly \$20, now \$12.  
Lot 2184—Black Chinchilla Overcoats, formerly \$22, now \$15.  
Lot 1552—Blue Chinchilla Overcoats, formerly \$20, now \$14.  
Lot 8279—Dark Chinchilla Overcoat, formerly \$30, now \$20.  
Lot 2042—Nubia Chinchilla Overcoats, formerly \$30, now \$20.  
Lot 7927—Black Chinchilla, satin lined, formerly \$30, now \$20.  
Lot 3969—Brown Chinchilla Overcoats, formerly \$25, now \$17.

All Children's Overcoats at One-Half Former Price!

We have selected out some suits, ranging in price from \$18 to \$30, and placed them on a separate table, and will give you the choice of the lot for \$15.

This cut extends to all lines of winter goods.

Customers will please bear in mind that we are not closing out a stock of "cheap trash" or "old shop worn plunder," but strictly first-class goods—new styles—and at much lower figures than are asked by dealers who make it a point to buy "job lots" of goods from three to five years old and palm them off for new goods.

These lines are not large and you will have to come early to get the best bargains.

COLE &amp; JONES,

The One Price Clothiers,

208, 210 and 212 DOUGLAS AVENUE, WICHITA, KANSAS.

OUR FIRST SPECIAL SALE  
NEXT MONDAY!

500 PIECES EMBROIDERIES.

Look in our Show windows. The prices speak for themselves.

ALSO

Two cases Standard Bleached Muslin, first quality, worth 10 cents. Monday we will offer these at 8 cents by the bolt or 8 1-2 cents by the yard.

COME MONDAY TO

THE "ARCADE."

139 N. Main St.

W. J. WILSON, Manager.

## The Quicker the Better

For Fox's stock of Dry Goods to be closed out. So we cut still deeper regardless of cost or value.

90c all wool German Serge, 44-inch wide, will be closed out at 65c.  
54-inch ladies' cloth, worth 75c, will be closed at 44c.  
25c all linen table cloth will be closed at 18c.  
A lot of the best 25c towels ever brought to Wichita will be closed out at 19c.  
35c hose will be closed out at 20c.  
50c underwear will be closed out at 25c.  
35c Dress Flannels, 38 inches wide will be closed out at 23c.  
\$1.00 Real German Henriettas, 48 inches wide, black and colors, will be closed out at 75c.

Come and See!  
We Must Sell!

Fox and Son

150 North Main Street.

## MORTGAGES STATISTICS WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The senate bill instructing the superintendent of census to collect information about mortgages on homes and farms was passed—yeas 47, nays 4. The negative votes were cast by Senators McPherson, Sherman, Stockbridge and Morrill.

A bill was reported for a public building at Atchison, Kan., to cost \$100,000.  
Mr. Vance proceeded to address the senate on Mr. Butler's bill to provide for the emigration of colored people from the United States. He criticized Mr. Ingalls' speech, which he characterized as a piece of oratorical work concealing its real ideas. It reminded him forcibly of an astronomer's description of the remarkable tenacity of the tail of a recent comet. Its length was described as 100,000,000 miles as it stretched toward the skies; its breadth as 50,000 miles; and yet the solid matter it contained could be transported in a one horse car. He (Mr. Vance) had listened and listened with the greatest attention to that speech; he had searched and searched; and he had wondered where the remedy was for the evil that was depicted in such colors. He wanted to see the solid matter of the illumination. Suddenly when the light expired, and the senate was left in darkness, the resolution was announced as "justified." Mr. Vance acknowledged that the millennium had not yet dawned upon the south, and that the land of reconstruction was not yet a land of perfect righteousness. Just as the colored men of Dixie's line there was such a land. There was a country where there was no suppression of the popular vote by germans and other enemies, where there was no purchase of the floating vote in "blocks of five." [Laughter.] Where there was no election of colored children from white schools, or colored men from theaters or from barbers' chairs, or where it was to be hoped in the process of time one black man would be chosen to sit in congress and that even some railroad attorney or millionaire would make room in the senate chamber for a colored brother. [Laughter.] He hoped that in course of time one colored man might be sent abroad to represent the country in some other land besides Hayti and Liberia. [Laughter.] He even hoped that a colored man might be found fit to serve his country in some other region than in the south and that great jumping ground of political expediency. American laws that the majority of those to whom the franchise is committed shall rule (within limits), but it was a principle of natural law as old as man himself that the stronger must rule without limit. He affirmed that that the negro was incapable of civilization, but that he was incapable of keeping up with the civilization of the white race. His solution of the problem was simply "hands off." He could not support Senator Butler's bill. It did not reach the case. There was ample room for the negroes in the northern and northwestern states and it was entirely practicable to induce them to settle in those states. He said he, the negro is a good thing let us divide him up. [Laughter.] In conclusion he said, addressing himself to Ingalls, "If you cut out half your black or white, common decency requests that you hold your peace."

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Indian Agents—David J. M. Wood, Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe and Osage and agencies, Indian Territory.

N. J. Curtice, Neosho; Thomas S. Keller, Moberly; W. A. Spence, Phillips Bluff; B. F. Leonard, Bolivar; B. W. Dillard, Aurora.

MISS ISLAND OFF SANDY HOOK.  
NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The tugboat line steamer, *Bohemia*, was sighted off Sandy Hook at 10:35 this morning. Miss Island, the competitor of *Nellie* in the race around the world, is on board.

After quiet was restored the journal was declared to stand approved and after another session, occasioned by Mr. Springer's persistent effort, in the end proved successful, to address the chair, the house became quiet and the floor was accorded to Mr. McKinley who spoke upon the appeal taken yesterday and supported the speaker's decision.

MR. MCKINLEY MAKES A CONFESSION.  
During the confusion Mr. Springer was finally recognized to appeal from the chair's ruling.

Mr. McKinley got the floor. The action of the Democrats yesterday, he said, had never been dreamed of by the fathers of the constitution. They had never dreamed of sudden silence as a statesmanship way of destroying a quorum. He was not saying that the Democrats were doing differently from what the Republican party had done for years. He, himself, had stood here and filibustered day after day in silence, refusing to vote, but he could not now recall when he had ever done it from a higher, noble or a worthy purpose. [Laughter.] He was not saying that he had not felt ashamed of himself. [Applause.] Not only had he been his rival in the past but if the gentlemen would be honest with themselves and with each other they would remember how commonly filibustering had been carried on on account of personal pique, but no minority had ever carried on filibustering that it was not afterward ashamed of the whole proceeding.

TRUTH, NOT A FICTION, WANTED.  
The gentlemen on the other side wanted

## APPEARED IN VAIN.

MR. REED REPRESENTS THE MAJORITY AND KNOWS IT.

Filibustering Tactics Do Not Prevent the Democrats From Being Counted.

Mr. Springer's Appeal and Motion to Adjourn Lost and the House Journal is Approved.

Mr. McKinley Explains the Unreasonable Supposition That a Minority Can Block Business—Vain Attempts by Mr. Springer and Others to Delay Action by Various Subterfuges—Scenes of Intense Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The galleries of the house were crowded to their utmost capacity long before noon today by spectators anticipating a resumption of the contest of yesterday.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, moved, that the journal be approved and upon that motion demanded the consideration of the contested election case.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, was immediately on his feet, rising to a question of personal privilege relating to the journal, but the speaker declined to recognize him on the ground that a demand for the previous question was pending. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved an adjournment and demanded the yeas and nays. While vote was being taken on ordering them, Mr. Springer stated that his object was to allow the committee on rules to prepare a code of rules. One hundred and twenty-four members rose to demand the yeas and nays. The speaker then in the presence of the unimpeded and unequalled surplus and overtaxed people. Gentlemen on the other side sat here in a hush, hardly present.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, moved to reconsider the vote by which the yeas and nays were ordered but the speaker declined to recognize him, whereupon Mr. Bland shouted, amid much confusion, "You are not a tyrant to rule over this house in any such way, and I denounce it." The order of the sentence was drowned in a wave of cheers from the Democratic side.

The roll was then called.  
The motion was defeated—yeas 142, nays 160. The question then recurred on the approval of the journal and the yeas and nays having been ordered, the speaker announced the following names of members present and not voting: Messrs. Breckinridge of Arkansas, Carlisle, Clements, Graft, Crisp, Culberson, Dockery, Enloe, Goodnight, Hemphill, Hooker, Kilgore, Lane, McCrory, McMillin, Montgomery, Moore of Texas, Oates and Outwater. The speaker then announced the vote to stand, yeas 160 nays 141 (Mr. Bucklew), and added: "Which in addition to the gentlemen present constitute a quorum and the previous question is now in order."

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, made the point of order that no quorum had been called and that if the speaker so decided he would not assent to the appeal.

The speaker: "And the chair declines to entertain the appeal of the gentleman from Illinois." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Then, amid wild cheering on the Democratic side, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, rushed down the aisle, and standing in front of the speaker exclaimed: "I denounce this!"

There was an appeal yesterday, but this is a different appeal because the speaker is assuming that the house will sustain his decision of yesterday and so is carrying by his own vote today the decision he has made. It, therefore, does not come within the rule of the constitution.

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to perpetrate a fiction which declared that although members were present, in their seats they should be held constructively absent; the Republicans were contending that this should be a fact and a truth and not a fiction and that members who sat in their seats should be counted as present because they were present. [Applause on the Republican side.] The Democrats wanted the journal to declare a lie: the Republicans wanted the journal to declare the truth. [Applause.] The position of the gentleman on the other side, however, they would either rule or be ruled, though they were in minority; the Republicans insisted that while they were in the majority the other side should do as they pleased. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, controverted the power of the speaker to have a member held constructively absent. The speaker had no more control over the minutes than he (Mr. Turner) had. If the speaker wanted to put on the minutes a statement attaching to his name why had he (Mr. Turner) not as much right as any member of the house and the speaker to direct the clerk to omit his name from the journal, and when the issue was thus stated, who was to decide? It would be unfair to bow to the gentleman into whose hands the gavel had been put as one member who could control the journal, and should he (Turner) be powerless? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

A QUESTION OF MAJORITY RULE.

Mr. Butterworth said this question was as to the power of the majority to rule in this country. This was a government of the majority. The majority must exercise that authority in legislation, in government, which was in keeping with the furtherance of the provisions of the constitution. It had been argued that it was a member to exercise to himself and to his constituents alone whether he would vote and discharge his duty here or not. He utterly denied the soundness of that proposition. That would be done when it was held that members were ambassadors from the states; it would not do in January, 1890. [Applause on the Republican side.] The Democrats wanted the journal to declare a lie: the Republicans wanted the journal to declare the truth. [Applause.] The position of the gentleman on the other side, however, they would either rule or be ruled, though they were in minority; the Republicans insisted that while they were in the majority the other side should do as they pleased. [Applause on the Republican side.]

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